



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/766,826	01/30/2004	Yung Che Fang	BHT-3244-26	3855

7590 08/10/2005

TROXELL LAW OFFICE PLLC  
SUITE 1404  
5205 LEESBURG PIKE  
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041

EXAMINER
----------

WRIGHT, INGRID D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2835

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/766,826

Applicant(s)

FANG ET AL.

Examiner

Ingrid Wright

Art Unit

2835

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 January 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doczy et al. (US PN 6788527 B2).

With respect to Claim 8, Doczy et al. teaches (Fig. 3 & 7) a data input device (14) (see, for example, fig. 9D & col. 11, lines 4-16) a slate-like table PC (12) (see, for example, fig. 3 & col. 10, lines 5-53), movable between a connected and a disconnected position and having a receiving cavity (68,70) (see, for example, fig. 2B) located in a bottom thereof, a mating connector (78) (see, for example, fig. 2B) located in a bottom thereof, a hooking device (see, for example, upper portion of guiding arms (184,186) in fig. 7) in a bottom thereof, and a combining seat (180) having a base pivotal (182) pivotally connected to a top edge of the data input device (14), two guiding arms (184,186) having a predetermined equal length and holding the slate-like table PC (12), one of the two guiding arms (184,186) extending outwardly from each of two opposing ends of the pivotal base (182), each of the two guiding arms (184,186) having a guiding recess (see, for example, shaded area located below hook portion of (184,186) in fig. 7), the slate-like table PC (12) is selectively inserted between the guiding recess (area located below hook portion of (184,186) in fig. 7) of the two guiding arms (184,186),

Art Unit: 2835

one of the receiving cavity (68,70) (see, for example, fig. 2B) and the mating connector (78) (see, for example, fig. 2B) engaging a connector (188 ) of the combining seat (180), and at least one hooking device (upper portions of guiding arms (184,186)) located in a middle region of the base (182), each of the at least one hooking device (upper portions of guiding arms (184,186)) located on an exterior surface of the pivotal base (182) and a hook (upper portions of the guiding arms (184,186)) extending from the top of the pivotal base (182), the hook (upper portions of guiding arms (184,186) in fig. 7)) selectively engaging the hooking groove (upper portions of guiding arms (184,186) in the receiving cavity (68,70) in fig. 2B) of the slate-like table PC (12), wherein, in the connected position, the slate-like table PC (12) is located one of a type-inputting position (see, for example, fig. 9D) and a handwriting-inputting position (see, for example, 4-6), and secured to the combining seat (180) by each guiding recess (see, for example, shaded area located below hook portion of (184,186) in fig. 7) of the two guiding arms (184,186) and the at least one hooking device (upper portions of the guiding arms (184,186)), and in the disconnected position, the slate-like table PC (12) is separated from the pivotal base (182) for independent use (see for example, col. 1, lines 49-60, col. 4, lines 23-26 & col. 4, lines 50-53).

Doczy et al. teaches that any suitable release and interlock mechanisms may be used, however fails to specifically teach a sliding button mounted on an exterior surface of the pivotal base (182) and hook connected with the sliding button.

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a sliding button as a mechanism for releasing the Tablet (12) from the base (182) of Doczy et al. and to place such a mechanism at any location on the base convenient to the user. Push and sliding buttons are well known in the art as conventional means of releasing latched devices.

Additionally, Doczy et al. teaches only one connector (188) in the center allowing the tablet to be connected in both directions.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the singular connector of Doczy et al. with a pair of connectors at opposite ends of the base as an alternate means of allowing a tablet to be connected in both forward and rearward direction. Two connectors would allow for interconnections with a tablet whose connector is off center.

With respect to Claim 9, Doczy et al. teaches (Fig. 9D) the data input device (12) includes a user input section (200) that may comprise keyboard buttons, a pointing device and a variety of other user interactive features (col. 10, lines 62-66).

Although Doczy et al. does not teach a touchpad located adjacent to the keyboard (14), and a front edge of the data input device (12) having a thickness that is greater than a thickness of a rear edge thereof, it would have been obvious to one of

Art Unit: 2835

ordinary skill in the art to include a touchpad on the input section to provide the user with variable input means. With respect to the shape of the data-inputting device, Doczy et al. appears to be of uniform thickness. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a data input device on an incline to allow for a more ergonomically correct keypad design and thus, potentially reduce the effect of carpal tunnel syndrome in the user.

With respect to Claim 10, Doczy et al. teaches each guiding recess (see, for example, shaded area located below hook portion of (184,186) in fig. 7) of the two guiding arms (184,186)).

The shape of the guiding arms of Doczy et al. does not appear to be a symmetrical U-shaped cross section. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize any shape that would allow the hook to engage the retaining groove portions of the Tablet (12).

With respect to Claim 11, Doczy et al. teaches (Fig. 7-9) a connector (188) that is connectable with the communications port (78) of the Tablet (12). In operation, the communications port (78) and a connector (188) transmit communications between the Tablet (12) and the keyboard (14) (col. 10, lines 42-46).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doczy et al. (US PN 6788527 B2) in view of Honda (US PN 5751547).

With respect Claim 12, Doczy et al. teaches (Fig. 7) guiding arms (184,186) that act as positioning posts for the Tablet (12) of Doczy et al. (col. 10, line 32-34 of Doczy et al.).

Doczy et al. fails to teach separate devices acting as positioning post, in addition to the guiding arms (184,186), inserted into at least one positioning hole.

Honda et al. teaches (Fig. 26) positioning posts on either side of a connector (132) that correspond to positioning holes in the bottom of the Tablet (12) (see, for example, fig. 26 of Honda et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide additional positioning posts and positioning holes, as taught by Honda et al. in the Tablet (12) of

Doczy et al. and thus, provide better alignment between the connector of the Tablet (12) and the connector of the base.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. Applicant's recitation that the prior art is unpatentable over the language of the entire claim fails to particularly point how the claim distinguishes from the reference.

Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

### ***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicants' amendment necessitated new grounds of rejection. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

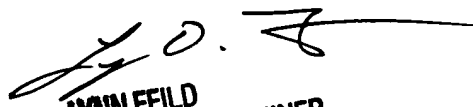


TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571) 272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571) 272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
LYNN FEILD  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

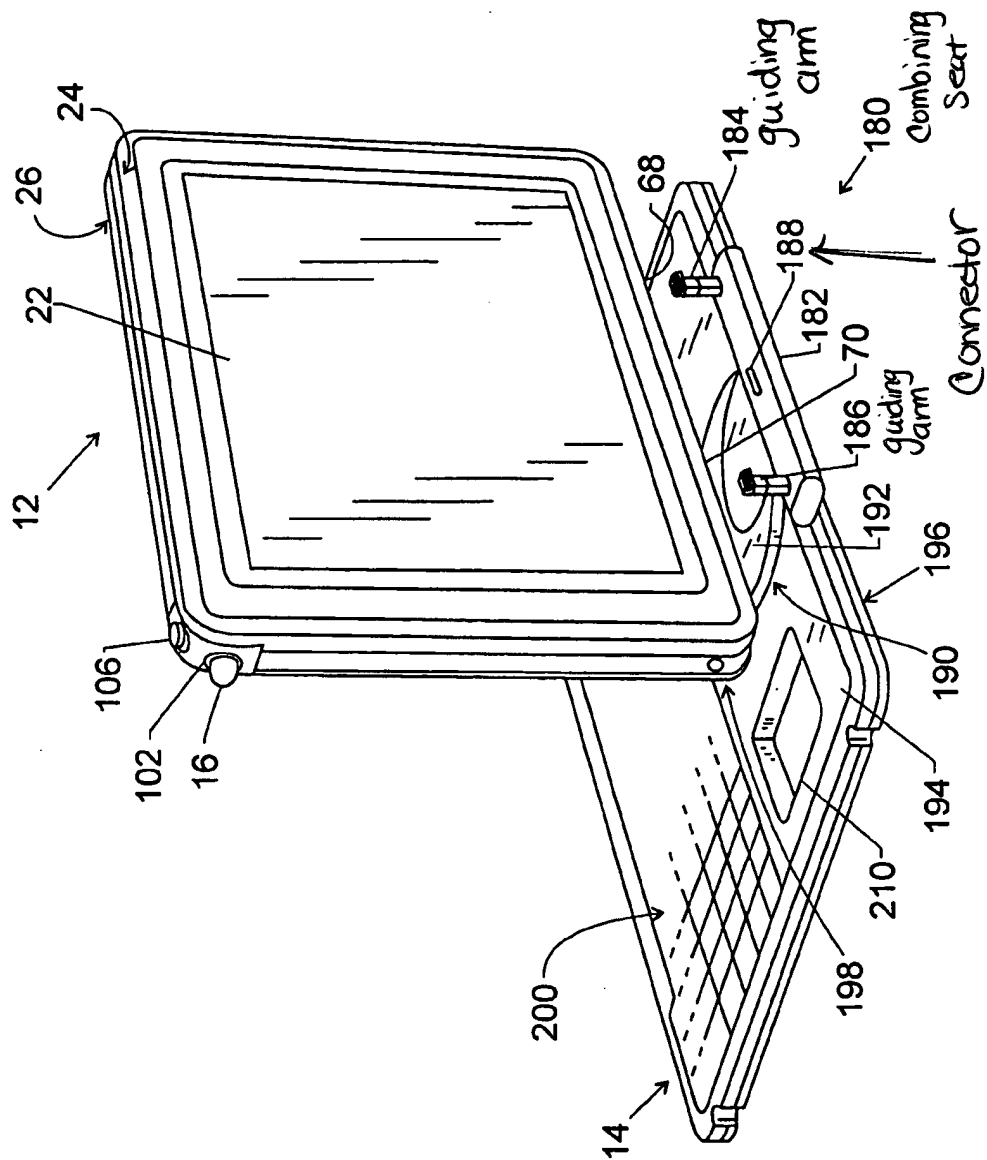


FIG. 7

